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WEEKLY PEOPLE

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POINTED CRITICISMS

PUNCTURING NUMBER OF ECONOMIC FALLACIES

Carnegie and Rockefeller in Supposed New Role—Proving Anything by the Bible—Postal Clerks Prevented from Advancing Own Interests, Big Office Holders Free to Do So.

It is estimated that two hundred men have lost their lives in the Erie Railroad's new cut since the work was begun three years ago. Human life, working class human life, is cheaper than safeguards, cheaper than dirt, so why should the capitalists bother about the slaughter?

J. M. Barrett, superintendent of the New York terminal of the Erie, said: "It was a case of men playing with fire. The men knew the danger but they got careless." If a Barrett was held as a hostage at all such places of danger it might be found that the workers would grow less "careless."

Recently the rumors became current that Andrew Carnegie and John D. Rockefeller each have it in mind to establish funds for the running of endowed newspapers. Such talk would imply that there are no endowed papers now. Why every capitalist paper is endowed by capitalist advertising or other subsidies. Not one of them could live without their endowments. Perhaps though the purpose of the rumors is to convey to the gullible public the idea that the papers are free to utter themselves anyway they please on public questions.

As between free traders and protectionists, the Socialist has no choice, but just now it must strike him that there is something wrong with the protectionist argument that "the foreigner pays the tax," else why all this smuggling by our "high society"?

George G. Brown, a Kentucky distiller, has published a compilation of all verses in the Bible in which the words "wine" or "strong drink" are used. In his comments thereon the distiller holds that not only does the Bible repudiate prohibition, but that it actually commands and commands the temperate use of alcoholic beverages. Hence the author arrives at the conclusion that "the prohibition movement is productive of infidelity, anarchy and tyranny." The prohibitionists, who have ever been a sort of quasi Biblical movement, should be interested in this use of the Bible against them. It only goes to show the truth of the saying that anything can be "proved" by the Bible.

The Woodrow Wilson sketches, with which the papers are being glutted, dwell upon the successful career of the New Jersey Democratic candidate for Governor as President of Princeton University. In what did his success consist, was it as a scientific educator? By no means. He was a "great executive" and money-gatherer for his college. By his devotion to capitalist interests he attracted big donations, a fact that marks the colleges as slaves bred by capitalism. The Wilson "success" there is to be tried in the notorious capitalist state.

The Socialist party papers, "Call," and "Volkszeitung," haven't been saying much about "comrade" Teddy as a "Socialist teacher" since the news from Maine. Perhaps it has entered their dull intellects that Maine means the handwriting on the wall for them along with some others.

The "Evening Post" calls attention to the pernicious political activity of office-holders who run hither and thither at the beck and call of, Colonel Roosevelt, among others. The ban upon political activity was not meant to apply to the gentlemen higher up. It was meant to apply only to postal and other employees who work in the government service, whose pernicious political activity consists in petitioning for more wages and better working conditions.

In Austria railroad men, in consequence of a wage dispute, have tied up a road by following implicitly the rules and regulations of the line. In this way they accomplish the purpose of a strike without laying themselves liable to arrest as they would had they actually struck. Should such a method be tried elsewhere the troops would be ordered out to

compel the men to break the rules, just as they were ordered out in this state to help the companies break the strikes of men who went out to enforce the state ten-hour law.

The advocates of Fletcherism, the art of mastication, are forever telling how people should eat. The workers are more concerned with the getting of something to eat than they are with how to eat it.

The capitalist press declares that Woodrow Wilson would make an excellent governor for New Jersey. He is a Cleveland style of Democrat they say, that is, the kind that would send troops to shoot down strikers as quickly as they would blink an eye.

At the railroad freight rate hearing before Examiners Brown and Hillary of the Interstate Commerce Commission sitting here, the railroads presented a statement to show, that even with the proposed new rates in effect, there would be a net deficit of \$7,725,074, as compared with their increase of wages. Counsel for the shippers wanted to know if 12 per cent. dividends on common and preferred stocks, and accumulation of surplus funds would be affected, but that was too sacred a subject for the railroad men to talk about.

Why is it that T. R., who is so ready to shoot off his mouth about anything and everything under the sun, is so silent as to the result in Maine? Is it beginning to dawn upon him that perhaps Maine is one of the results of his talkfest?

The President hopes to break the backbone of Republican insurgency by filling up the hog trough for the kickers. They are now to share in the Federal patronage of which they had been denied. Insurgent "principle" will now show what it is made of when it comes to deciding for or against the hog trough.

The railroad interests' argument against public ownership is that it would "put the railroads into politics." That the railroads are to-day in politics up to their eyebrows is brought out at the legislative "graft inquiry" being held here. Politics is the breath in the nostrils of railroads.

Statistics presented by the railroads show that in 1909 the wages paid per employee were \$851. They do not explain that this average includes the fifty-thousand dollars a year presidents and other high priced officials.

Judge E. H. Gary, chairman of the United States Steel Corporation, back from an European jaunt, says, "one of the greatest faults in this country is extravagance. Here it prevails in all classes and is appalling." The steel trust wage slaves better prepare for a wage reduction in order to curb their own "extravagance" and to pay for that of the Judge.

The "Tribune" announces that the purpose of Roosevelt's recent trip was the "salvation" of the Republic. Roosevelt, it says, regards his policies, new "nationalism," as the "sole alternative of Socialism."

What the capitalists mean by "good American" workingmen is a dull mass of deferential, obedient slaves. Once in a while these capitalists run across a foreign-born workingman who is less subservient to indignities than they, the capitalists, like, so they try to play native workman against foreign workman. That is why in capitalist news accounts of strikes and strikers it is always "foreigners" who "assault" strikers; "foreigners" who are shot down by deputies. It is the same with reports of accidents, it is always "foreigners" who are killed or injured. The capitalist press, by this use of the word "foreigner," also hopes to keep the workers from perceiving the real fact that the word translated into "foreigner" is really the word Proletarian or Workingman. Workingmen who read such capitalist papers should not forget that they have no more regard for the native-born workingman than they have for the foreign born workingman.

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AS TO IMMIGRATION

"If the immigration question is of no importance to the workers why does the Socialist Labor Party bother so much about it?" is a question put to us for elucidation.

The immigration question is of importance, and that is just the reason why the S. L. P. has paid so much attention to it. The question of immigration is similar to the tax question, the free silver question, the tariff question, and other questions raised by capitalism, and apt and meant to humbug the workers.

If, as the anti-immigrationists, among whom are the Gompers unions and the so-called Socialist party, hold, it is the immigrant that overstocks the trades, reduces wages and throws the workers here workless into the street, then the question of immigration is of importance. If, on the other hand, the acknowledged deplorable condition of labor is not due to immigration, it is of prime importance that the worker be not fooled by that as an issue.

The Socialist Labor Party holds that for every man, which immigration increases the supply of labor in the labor market, the privately owned and steadily improving machine increases the supply of men in the labor market by ten. According to present day calculation there are several millions of "superfluous" workers in the land, not displaced by immigrants, but displaced by machinery, displaced by one man at work doing the work of two men, displaced by the long hours of work that must be put in by those at work.

Close the doors to immigration and this condition will remain just the same, there is no gainsaying that. Another fact that confirms it is that conditions

do not improve as a result of emigration in the countries from which the heaviest immigration comes, which they should do if the theory of the anti-immigrationists be correct. That conditions do not improve in European countries, despite the heavy emigration, is due to the very same factor that makes the question of immigration not the cause of misery here, the factor that machinery is ever increasing the supply of labor by dis-

placing it. On the other hand the question of immigration is of prime importance to help divorce the worker from the capitalist agencies who drag the immigration issue before his eyes, cheating him and thereby capturing his vote in their own interest.

The Socialist Labor Party points out to the worker the absurdity of raising a hue and cry against the insignificant displacement of labor by immigration, as against the wholesale displacement of labor by the privately owned machinery of capitalism.

The anti-immigration cry comes from the felon class of capitalism who utter it as a sort of pretense of sympathy for the workers. No longer able to deny the suffering and misery of the people they now try to put the responsibility for it anywhere, so long as it is away from themselves.

These gentry too are the very ones who brought and continue to bring the immigrant here, and so long as immigration serves their purposes no laws passed even if they would relieve the labor market, would be enforced.

Anti-immigration as an issue is one that is wonderfully calculated to cover up the real sore. If the worker can be sent scurrying to keep out the immi-

grant as his enemy, all the more securely can the real enemy, the capitalist, pluck and exploit him.

On the other hand the immigration issue is a valuable one to illustrate to the worker the futility of supporting the capitalist parties and that can not be done by lying to him and claiming that the immigrant is the cause of all his woe. To do that is to play the worker into the hands of the capitalist parties.

The real cause of the "overstocking of the trades" is the capitalist system of private property in the machinery of production whose rapid improvement keeps continuously displacing labor. Gompers unionism, which shuts out of the union all workingmen in excess of the jobs it controls, is logically anti-immigration; the so-called Socialist party is anti-immigration because its leaders are weak-kneed poltroons who cower before the labor fakirs for material support and in the hope of getting "union" votes. The Socialist Labor Party alone holds to the Socialist position, that to prevent immigration would not improve labor's condition, for the reason that whether there is immigration, or no immigration, the condition of labor must deteriorate under the capitalist ownership of the machinery of production whose rapid improvement increases the Reserve Army of labor and thereby lowers its condition by lowering its price or wages.

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pamphlets), which he must study and at the close of next Section business meeting, deliver a short address to the members present. Other members must also study same pamphlet if they would be well informed to discuss it in a constructive manner.

This method being in vogue in Section Boston, its adoption was urged as a means of preparing members to become ready speakers, and better equipped to push the Party press.

Ways and Means: We recommend the circulation of subscription lists as a means of helping the State agitation fund, same to be devoted to the work of carrying the agitation into unorganized places and helping weaker Sections in their work, and also for defraying expense of printing leaflets, with the State ticket.

The auditing committee reported finding the books correct and that there was a balance of \$56.37 on hand.

Industrial unionism: Resolved, That the Massachusetts S. L. P., in Conference assembled, endorses the action of its national organ in regard to the true form of industrial unionism; namely, the I. W. W., with headquarters in Hamtramck, Mich. The Conference also condemns in the most positive terms the so-called I. W. W. with headquarters in Chicago. We condemn the latter because it has painted on its standard the loathed name of Anarchy, by eliminating one of the recognized forces which civilized society must use in order to accomplish civilized results; namely, the ballot, which is as necessary to the industrial organization as is the powder to the projectile to pierce the armament. Without the powder the projectile would remain inert, without the projectile the powder would but make a noise which might for the time frighten, but never dislodge, the enemy.

Party Press and Literature: This committee recommends that the members do everything in their power to extend the circulation of the party press and literature, and especially recommend that house to house canvas be made. It also urges that members who have the means to order bundles of few Weekly Peoples to do so and dispose of them either by selling them or by free distribution.

We further recommend that those who can not secure subscribers contribute to the operating fund of the Party press.

Wezosal Resolution: Whereas, The United States of America, being the republic where political refugees flee to as an asylum from despotic governments,

Whereas, Julius Wezosal, of Squantum, Mass., has been a revolutionist in Russia and in this country is a member of the Socialist Labor Party, and is editor of the Lettish Federation's official organ, "Proletarians."

Whereas, Comrade Julius Wezosal is charged with being an accomplice in the confiscation of funds in Tiflis, and is in danger of being deported on charges which can be proven to be false,

Therefore, We, the members of the Massachusetts S. L. P., in Conference assembled, urge the necessity of rendering financial and moral aid in preventing the extradition of Julius Wezosal as asked for by the Russian government.

John Sweeney.

Overwhelming Condemnation of Osborne Judgment.

Sheffield, September 15.—By a vote of 1,717,000 to 13,000, the trades union congress, which is in session here, to-day adopted a resolution condemning the Osborne judgment in which the Court of Appeals decided that trades unions cannot contribute money for political purposes. The resolution declares that the decision rendered in this case will prevent effective Parliamentary representation of organized labor. It urges all affiliated organizations to bring all possible pressure to bear on the Government with the idea of securing a reversal of the judgment and to make it a test question at all Parliamentary elections.

Arthur E. Reimer, N. E. C. member, reported upon the January and July sessions of that committee. Considerable discussion took place on the reports submitted by the various committees. Twenty thousand copies of the leaflet, "Wages and High Prices," with statement submitted by Committee on Platform to be added, along with the State ticket were ordered for distribution throughout the State.

Reimer reported on the places visited up to date on his agitation tour. Sales of literature were good at meetings held.

The Conference adopted various resolutions. On Organization: Recommended, That Sections elect or nominate a member at each business meeting and select a subject (one of the Labor News

reading room. The members are to bring up a substantial list of Weekly People readers.

Agents are personally charged with and held responsible for unpaid subscriptions sent in by them.

Agents sending in subscriptions without remittance must state distinctly how long they are to run.

S. L. P. ON TOP

REPORT FROM THE COPENHAGEN INT'L CONGRESS.

Running Fight Between the S. L. P. and the S. P. in the Latter's Attempt to Seize the S. L. P. Seat on the Int'l Bureau—S. P. Methods Defeat Themselves—Unity Resolution—Action in Favor of Wezosal.

Copenhagen, Denmark, Sept. 2.—In a day, at most in two, the 8th International Socialist Labor Congress, which opened in this city on the 28th of last month in the brilliant manner reported from here on the same day.

In matters concerning the United States, the Congress opened in fact two days earlier, on Friday, August 26, when the International Bureau began its preliminary session. From that date on until to-day there was an almost uninterrupted struggle between the Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist party, resulting in the S. L. P. on top.

It will be remembered that in the Fall of 1908, almost immediately after the elections when the S. P. felt the breath knocked out of it by the election returns, when it found its illustrations concerning the million and a half votes openly expected as a "conservative estimate," and the three million votes privately expected, had vanished into thin air; when, worse yet, beginning with the empire city of New York, and in almost all the industrial centers of the land the vote of the previous presidential year had dropped; — in short, it will be remembered that in the Fall of 1908 a motion was launched by one Work of the S. P. Executive Committee for the State of Iowa to move that the International Bureau give both the two American seats on the Bureau to the S. P., in other words, that the S. L. P., whose representative on the Bureau I am, be removed. Iowa being one of the States in which the S. P. had lost heavily, the move evidently was intended to choke off the voice of the S. L. P. in the councils of the International Movement, and leave the S. P. a free field on which to buttress up with fresh false claims the claims it had previously set up and which events were demonstrating as false.

It will furthermore be remembered that in November of last year Mr. Victor L. Berger, in pursuit of the above move, came to Europe; attended the November session of the International Bureau; there moved that the seat occupied by me be given to him; and finally, that his move being then and there thoroughly exposed by Paul Kretlow, whom the Party had appointed my substitute for the occasion, Berger's efforts failed.

There remains only this antecedent to add. The S. P. delegation came to Copenhagen early, and early began to wire-pull for the purpose of unseating the S. L. P. from the International Bureau. Well, then, on Friday morning, when the Bureau met, Berger was there. It is customary at the sessions of the Bureau for a sheet of paper to be passed around on which each "member of the Bureau, present," inscribes his name and the country from which he hails. I signed my name. When the list was complete I took a look at it, and found Berger's signature on. Just as the chairman was about to adjourn the session, I rose and said: "I desire some information before this session adjourns. I see on the list of those who have signed themselves present as 'members of the Bureau' three names from America, myself and two others. I desire to know how many delegates America is entitled to, here and what their names are." The answer was given by the International Secretary Huysmans as follows: "America is entitled, like all other countries which have no parliamentary representation, to two delegates on the Bureau. They are, for the Socialist party, Hillquit and, for the Socialist Labor party, De Leon. If any one else is present he can only be an alternate." The answer amounted to a striking out of

the close of next Section business meeting, deliver a short address to the members present. Other members must also study same pamphlet if they would be well informed to discuss it in a constructive manner.

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Berger's name from the list. That was "first blood."

One should think that, upon that rebuke administered by me to Hillquit's attempt to appear as a Bureau member, and also to Hillquit, who sat beside Berger as chaperon, the gentlemen would have learned caution. It was otherwise. Hillquit rose up immediately and said: "What Comrade Huysmans says is partly correct and partly incorrect. It is incorrect to say that the American delegates represent several parties. They represent America. It is correct to say that I and De Leon are the present members of the Bureau. But next Monday the delegations from America will meet and, as at Stuttgart, elect by majority, as all other nations do; another delegate in De Leon's place."

The quibble of claiming that the representatives from America, or from any country that has different parties, did not represent their own parties but represented their respective countries, together with the double falsehood of claiming that all other nations elect their representatives on the Bureau by majority vote, and that such was the procedure observed at the previous Int'l Congress, at Stuttgart, by the two delegations from America, recalled to my mind the Hillquitian feat, performed in America when he was trying to rob the S. L. P. of its name, and which consisted in presenting at court thirty-one affidavits to the correctness of an affidavit that did not exist.

The Int'l Secretary promptly tackled those statements of Hillquit that fell under his jurisdiction. He said: "It is an error to claim that representatives of opposing parties represent each, the whole country and not their own respective parties. As to all countries electing their representatives on the Bureau by a majority vote cast in joint session that is neither the fact, nor is the principle acceptable. Take Russia, for instance. If majorities at joint sessions elected the representatives, then the majority party could wipe out the representation on the Bureau of the minority parties."

Thereupon I took up that portion of Hillquit's statement of which I had special knowledge. I said: "I feel compelled to take the floor to rectify the statement of Hillquit that, at the last Int'l Congress the two delegations elected their representatives on the Bureau by majority vote cast in joint session. The fact is we came together only to apportion the votes—a new thing at Stuttgart. For the rest, it is without foundation in fact to say that we voted jointly for the representation on the Bureau. I am not responsible for Hillquit on this Bureau, and he is not responsible for me, as we otherwise would be if we had voted jointly. The fact is that each delegation appointed its own party representation on the committees of the Congress; the fact is that, even on the subject of apportioning the vote of the two parties, we proceeded upon a principle that amounted to each having equality of vote." And I rubbed this in three times, seeing I translated myself into German and French. This was "second blood,"—and Hillquit looked it.

"Third blood" was drawn by the S. L. P. the very next day. Hillquit returned to the charge. When the Bureau opened he introduced a resolution in which he said the S. L. P. had ceased to exist, etc., and according to which the vote cast by the members of the Bureau was to be according to their vote in Congress. Against this, as I stated in answer, I had no objection; but I insisted that the resolution in no wise decided, as Hillquit claimed it did, the issue of the previous day. I uttered the warning that the introduction of such a resolution under the claim that it decided the question of how the two American delegations elected their representatives on the Bureau could only be a surreptitious attempt to decide the latter question by a motion which, on its face at least, did in no wise concern that issue. The language of the Int'l Secretary and of several other representatives caused Hillquit to take back water. He declared he did not mean to affect the status of the S. L. P. on the Bureau. With this formal declaration on his part I declared myself in accord with his motion.

All this happened before the Congress met, and it all had the effect of materially affecting Hillquit's reputation for straightforwardness with the bulk of the Bureau.

The next day the Congress opened. The following day, Monday, the National Sections—that is the name given to the delegates and delegations of each nationality—met. The only thing that could concern the American Section was reapportionment of the respective votes of the two delegations—

the S. L. P. with Rosa Luxemburg's speech than our former 3 without that speech. Another observer present informed me that S. P. delegates had been going around saying: "The S. L. P. has nothing—only one rotten daily paper."

But—did I say the matter on the Bureau was settled? Even those best acquainted with the antecedents and underhanded methods of Mr. Hillquit would have been excused for not anticipating the gentleman's next move.

It will be remembered that Hillquit had introduced a resolution according to which the members of the Bureau were to have as many votes as the individual parties which they respectively represent held in the Congress, instead of, as now, 1 vote each. It will also be remembered that I expressed myself in accord with the plan. Now then, after the S. L. P. vote was reduced from 3 to 1, there appeared along with that proposed Hillquit resolution, an amendment tacked to it and providing that NO PARTY SHALL HAVE A REPRESENTATION ON THE BUREAU UNLESS IT CASTS 2 VOTES IN THE CONGRESS, and that amendment bore the signature of Troelstra of Holland headed by the signature of—whom?—of Mr. Hillquit!!!

It was an instance in which the theory was demonstrated that dishonesty betrays stupidity. Civilized legislative methods demanded that the purpose of a law be expressly stated. To get the S. L. P. in Congress reduced with express assurances that there was no purpose to remove the S. L. P. from the Bureau, and then bring in a proposition whereby the reduced vote, would be made the ground for automatically vacating the S. L. P. seat—such a move was so obviously dishonorable that it, better than ought I could have proved, illustrated to the Bureau what the S. P. methods are which the S. L. P. was constantly forced to wrestle with; the move was so transparently underhanded that the large majority of the Bureau must have promptly seen through it. Despite repeated efforts on the part of Hillquit to bring up his original proposition, which would have dragged up behind it that typically Hillquitian amendment to his own motion, the Bureau shoved it aside. The question of proportional vote on the Bureau is now left for the next Bureau session—some time at the end of next year.

In view of the above Hillquitism I found it necessary to take a specific step at yesterday's full session of the Congress. A Unity Resolution, reiterating in more emphatic language the Unity Resolution of Amsterdam, was introduced by the French delegation and lay before the Congress, and was received with general applause, the S. P. delegation joining. I took the platform. I announced myself as a delegate from a country where the parties were split; I declared myself in loyal accord, without mental reservation, with the proposed resolution; and I added: "A similar resolution was adopted six years ago at Amsterdam, it was adopted unanimously, the S. P. delegation voting for and applauding it. Nevertheless, when, in obedience with the said decree of the Congress, the S. L. P., altho' the smaller party, set pride aside, and in January, of last year tendered unity to the S. P. upon no conditions other than the principles of the International Congress, the tender was rejected. For these reasons I here call upon the S. P. delegation to take the platform, and let this Congress know whether that party's applause for, and support of, the resolution before us are merely Platonic demonstrations covering mental reservations. For my Party I here state that, by January, we shall have a committee, elected by the Party, ready to confer with a similar committee from the S. P. to carry out this resolution. I call upon the S. P. to let this Congress know what it is to expect from the S. P." Hillquit came upon the platform and answered. It would have been "money in his pocket" if he had not. His answer was that there was unity now in the United States; that the S. L. P. was dead; that our report to the Congress was "mudslinging"; and that they would receive me with open arms provided I abandoned my "harmful" I. W. W. whims against the Unions, which are not wanted by the American proletariat." I did not care to dignify such an answer with a reply. The hypocrisy and duplicity of the answer was commented upon by many delegates with Comrade Olive M. Johnson and myself as we were leaving the Congress hall and were crossing the courtyard.

On the evening of that same day, in the Committee of which Mrs. Johnson is a member, and Haywood and Berger are the S. P. members, Haywood delivered an excellent, genuinely S. L. P. speech in which he exposed the A. F. of L. as a body that systematically divided the workers; and he declared there was no real Union Movement in America, so long as the A. F. of L. controlled the Union situation, and we did not have a united class conscious movement. Mrs. Johnson thereupon approached him with the question whether he did not fear that "Comrade Hillquit," who had denounced the I. W. W. as above stated, on that

KATZ THROUGH INDIANA

NATIONAL ORGANIZER, SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY, REPORTS.

Connections Made for the Organization in Leading Cities of State—Party Branches Started on Work Anew—Successful Trip.

Detroit, September 12.—On Saturday, September 10, my tour of the State of Indiana ended with a large meeting at the Court House in Fort Wayne. I held meetings and carried on agitation work for the Socialist Labor Party in the "grand state of Indiana," as the politicians call it in their stump speeches. In the following cities: Evansville, Terre Haute, Indianapolis, Anderson, Muncie, Marion, Logansport, and Fort Wayne. About Evansville I reported in my last letter.

At Terre Haute I held a most successful open air meeting, secured two subs for the Weekly People and one for our German Party organ. Terre Haute is a railroad town. There are very few foreigners among the working class in the town. No "Hunkies, Polacks, Jews, Dagoes," or other "hordes of Europe." Yet the conditions among the workers I found to be the same as all over. The part of the city where the poorest people live is just as dilapidated and miserable as among the "foreigners" in other cities; the standard of living just as low.

From Terre Haute I went to Indianapolis. At the Section's business meeting, which I attended, seven new members were admitted; this shows that the comrades there are up and doing. I spoke at an outdoor meeting, and a German meeting was arranged in the Section's headquarters. Indianapolis is the seat of the State Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party, and it is mainly in Indianapolis that the money to cover the expense of my tour of the State was raised, by the members of the Section.

Anderson, Ind., was my next stop. This is the home town of the ex-Reverend Strickland, now S. P. spellbinder. This gentleman is now advertising himself to speak for any Local that can raise fifty dollars worth of subscription cards for Berger's Social Democratic Herald. The circular, which, besides the above offer, contains a picture of both Mr. and Mrs. Strickland, does not state how much Mr. Strickland can keep for himself out of the fifty. At any rate, in this way the ex-Reverend does not run any chances of collecting buttons and coughdrops, which is often the lot of many a poor minister of the gospel.

There was also a meeting of the S. P. held on the square at Anderson, where I addressed a crowd, but our meeting lasted longer and then there was unity of the two audiences. Thus, I had an opportunity to speak about "unity" of the two parties, and why it does not exist.

At Muncie the Socialist Labor Party has a number of staunch friends. The S. P.ers talk about carrying Indiana in Muncie this fall. Our meetings were successful and so was other agitational work; literature was sold and subs were received. One of the meetings was held on an empty lot alongside the S. P. headquarters, not in the centre of the town, but on the outskirts. The meeting was attended by men who came there to hear our side, not merely passers-by. The meeting was a good one, and a number of questions were asked and answered.

At Marion, Ind., the Socialist Labor Party had a very active Section, composed mainly of glass workers. There were formerly sixteen glass factories at Marion; only one is left. The members of the Socialist Labor Party were scattered. Then there was a strike. It is now six years and the strike

very day as a harmful whim against the A. F. of L. would demand that he drop his whim or get out of his party.

One more point of importance. The Daily People having brought me news of the attempted extradition of Julius Wezosal, the Lettish political refugee who is the Editor of the S. L. P. Lettish organ "Proletarets," I introduced in the Committee on Resolutions a resolution in his favor. There had been adopted another resolution condemning the Russian attempt against the right of asylum on the person of another political refugee now in Switzerland. Wezosal's name and a short description of his case were inserted into that other resolution right after the name of the refugee in Switzerland.

The first business session of the Congress, after the opening and festive one, took place only yesterday. The Committees took up all the time. Of real and vital general importance there has been nothing before the Congress. It has been mainly a friendly gathering of men and women engaged in the Social Question from all parts of the world.

DANIEL DE LEON.

is still supposed to be in force. Comrades J. Dillon and Evan Dillon, who were active in the movement, have only now again been placed in a position where they can once more fall in line. So the readers of the Daily and Weekly People will again hear from Marion, Ind.

On Labor Day I was in Logansport and saw the Labor Day parade; it looked more like a funeral. The only live thing in the baker's dozen that turned out was the brewery wagons decorated in fine style. The surrounding counties went "dry" last election, but Logansport did not, and there is no better day to go from a "dry town" to a "wet town" than Labor Day and buy "wet provisions," buy much and save car fare. So the advertising was quite in line.

The S. P. has no organization in Logansport. The S. L. P. has a number of members-at-large. At a meeting held four men subscribed for the Weekly People.

At Fort Wayne seven yearly subs for the Weekly People were secured with the help of our friends there. Some joined the Party. I held good meetings in that town. I met quite a number of the S. P. men. The best ones among them are great admirers of Debs. They would ask: "Is Debs in favor of Industrial Unionism?" "Yes, so he claims," I would answer. "Well, I believe in industrial unionism, too." What Debs is, they are. Surely, if Debs would partake of too many cucumbers they would get the bellyache.

But there is an element in the S. P. which is worse than that. There was a gentleman of the S. P. in Fort Wayne from Florida on a colonization, co-operative land-selling scheme. He spoke on the subject publicly, and visited people. The day after I was to leave he was advertised to speak again, this time another subject, "The Economics of Comrade Jesus!"

Rudolph Katz.

AGAINST LABOR POLITICS, SEEKS LABOR'S VOTE

Such Are the Gyration of Mr. J. J. Keegan, A. F. of L. Unionist, in Indianapolis.

Indianapolis, Ind., September 15.—John J. Keegan, an American Federation of Labor unionist, who, like so many more of his type, ban Socialist politics from unions to the tune of "no politics in the union," and then plunge head foremost into capitalist politics, is trying desperately for a political portfolio. He wants to be a representative to the State legislature from Marion county. And in his strenuous attempt to "get there," "Johnny" is saying things in contradiction to his pal, Samuel Gompers, head of the A. F. of L. and second head of the Civic Federation, another Socialist "smashing" concern.

Last week Gompers was here speaking. He endorsed the out and out political jobs seeking and capitalist serving ambitions of J. J. Keegan, and after Gompers paid his compliments to the said J. J. K., he went out of his way to do a good turn to Senator A. J. Beveridge, whom he lauded as among the best friends of labor. He boomed the Senator for his stand on the child labor proposition.

But Samuel has departed, and now Keegan comes out with his "say." He begs to differ, and he goes after Beveridge hammer and tongs. Incidentally, it is observed, Keegan says he will support John W. Kern, late Democratic Vice-Presidential nominee, for U. S. Senator from Indiana.

Now J. J. K., along with other artists in the "labor leader" profession, is getting out a Democratic campaign document in which the record of Senator Beveridge on labor legislation is attacked. The pamphlet calls attention to the fact that D. M. Parry is a supporter of Beveridge.

The pamphlet says that the "question of whether men shall be tried in court without a jury for the alleged violation of an injunction in a labor dispute is the greatest question now before the laboring people of America." In this connection it says:

"It is to be regretted that Senator Albert J. Beveridge, who in campaign times heralds himself as the only great and true friend of labor, should espouse his friends Parry and other opponents of labor and stubbornly oppose the right of trial by jury in such cases."

The pamphlet says that while Senator Beveridge introduced a child labor bill in Congress he has allowed it to drag along and has never brought it to a vote. On the other hand, he says, Kern, when a member of the Indiana State Senate seventeen years ago, long before Beveridge ever thought of running for Senator, aided the passage of a child labor law for this State. It is the present law of Indiana on the subject, it is said.

Copies of the pamphlet will be distributed by the Democratic State Committee among workingmen all over the

WEZOSAL MEETING

Protests Being Organized Throughout Country.

In New York City the Executive Committee of the Political Refugees' Defense League is directing this work and the plans which will be put forward will be on a scale demanded by the exigency of the present situation. Two Russian political refugees have recently been arrested on this continent, Russia having demanded the arrests. One of these men is Julius Wezosal, of Boston, editor of the Lettish S. L. P. paper, "Proletarets," the other is a revolutionist who was seized at Winnipeg, Canada.

The Executive Committee has issued a call to organizations in this city to support the league in the work which must be again taken up to defeat the perfidious aims of Russia. It urges the necessity of serious effort and also calls for finances to meet the expenses of prosecuting the cases. Following is the committee's call:

"At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Political Refugees Defense League, held on the 14th day of September, 1910, it was decided to call a conference of all organizations represented in it for the purpose of organizing the agitation against the extradition of the two newly arrested comrades in Boston and Winnipeg.

"The reports received at the meeting showed that the situation in both cases is highly dangerous, and that the Russian government has renewed its efforts to destroy the right of asylum in the United States.

"In the Boston as well as in the Winnipeg case, witnesses must be brought from various places in the United States and Europe under a great expense. Other disbursements are necessary for the proper preparation of the defense.

"The treasury of the Political Refugees' Defense League is exhausted after the disposition of the Poure and Rudowitz cases, and if money will not come in at once, we may face the extradition of these two revolutionists and many others may follow.

"We therefore request all organizations represented and not represented in the League to send their delegates to a conference to be held Tuesday evening at 8:30 p. m., September 20th, 1910, at Clinton Hall, 151-153 Clinton street, New York City.

"In the meantime contributions should be sent to Dr. Paul S. Kaplan, at 230 East Broadway, New York City."

NEWARK WEZOSAL CONFERENCE

Newark, September 19.—A Wezosal Defense Conference has been organized here to arouse public attention to the outrage which Russia seeks to commit upon the person of Julius Wezosal, the political refugee whom it had arrested in Boston. The conference has elected committees to visit the following organizations and seek their co-operation in holding public protest meetings: Italians, Hungarians, English, Jewish, Polish, Swedish, and the Socialist party.

The conference meets again to-morrow evening, 8 o'clock, at 128 Howard street, Newark.

WEZOSAL PROTEST IN PHILA.

Mass Meeting Arranged for Sunday, September 25.

Philadelphia, September 19.—The Wezosal Defense League of this city will hold a mass meeting Sunday, September 25, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at Mercantile Hall, Franklin and Poplar streets. This meeting will be held as a protest against the contemplated extradition of Julius Wezosal, the Russian political refugee, from Boston.

Julius Wezosal and Charles Edward Russell will both speak at this meeting, and there will be other speakers, in Hungarian, German, Lettish, and Jewish. All friends of freedom are called upon to attend the meeting and raise their voice in protest both against the attempt at wrongful extradition and against the Russian-American extradition treaty.

CHICAGO TAKES UP WEZOSAL'S CASE.

Chicago, September 14.—The Political Refugee Defense League in this city has actively taken up the case of Julius Wezosal, editor of "Proletarets," who has been arrested in Boston at the behest of the Russian government. The Defense League has gotten out circulars calling attention to this latest outrage of Russia and its attempt to extradite a political refugee. The circulars are being sent to all organizations which helped in freeing Jan Poure and Christian Rudowitz, who have also been sought by the murderous arm of the Czar.

The League is calling for protest meetings all over the country and is urging

liberal financial support. Its headquarters in Chicago are at 180 Washington street.

WEZOSAL PROTEST IN DETROIT.

Detroit, September 20.—The workingmen of Detroit are arranging for a protest meeting in behalf of Julius Wezosal. A call for defense conference has been held and many organizations besides the Socialist Labor Party and the L. W. W. Locals have loyally responded. The protest meeting will be held on Sunday, October 2, at 2:30 in the afternoon, at Social Turn Hall, Sherman street.

Workingmen are asked to help advertise the meeting by securing circulation from the committee.

There will be speakers in various languages.

LETTISH WORKMEN PROTEST.

Against the United States Government Aiding the Russian Tyranny.

On September 11th, a meeting to protest against the illegal deportation of Julius Wezosal, a Russian political refugee, was held under the auspices of the Lettish Socialist Labor Federation Section New York, and Lettish Socialist Federation Section New York branch "Zinas Beedri" at Narodni Budowa Hall, 321-5 East 73rd street. A collection which was taken up amounted to \$11.47.

The following resolution was passed by the meeting:

Whereas, America has been a sheltering place or all, especially

WEEKLY PEOPLE

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Frederick W. Bell, National Treasurer.

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correspondents are requested to keep a copy
of their articles, and not to expect them to be
returned. Consequently, no stamp
should be sent for return.

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES

In 1888	2,068
In 1892	31,187
In 1896	36,554
In 1900	74,191
In 1904	34,172
In 1908	14,287

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their papers and renew promptly in order
not to miss any copies.

Subscribers will begin to get the paper
regularly in two weeks from the date when
their subscriptions are sent in.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1910.

Cowards do not count in battle; they
are there, but not in it.

EURIPIDES.

RAILROAD RATES AND WAGES.

Some illuminating facts are forthcoming
at the Interstate Commerce hearing
on freight rates at the Waldorf-Astoria.

On Wednesday, the 14th, W. C. Maxwell,
general traffic manager of the
Wabash Railroad, bluffed out a half
truth, in his endeavor to bolster up the
claim of the railroads that an increase
of rates is actually necessary in order
for them to continue in operation, and
pay wages. Asked as to the operating
efficiency of the Wabash, Maxwell said
that he "didn't know a damned thing
except work," and as for the men under
him, "every one of them is doing two
men's work." Only a few days ago,
he said, forty clerks were let out, in St.
Louis alone, because of the necessity of
retrenching.

That the retrenching does not affect
the stockholders is evidenced by the fact
that George Gould, who is a very con-
siderable owner of Wabash, arrived
home the other day from a three months'
yachting trip on the other side. Nor did
the gentleman seem to fear any retrench-
ment, in so far as his pocket was con-
cerned, for he was very cheerful and
optimistic as to the outlook.

Mr. Maxwell may, as he says, "work
hard." He was no doubt working very
hard while sparing with counsel for
the shippers at the rate hearing. His
work consists in a little more than just
managing the traffic; he must get all
that the traffic will bear and conserve
it for the idle stockholders whose
instrument he is. And of course he does
not himself come within the retrench-
ment zone.

To listen to the testimony at these
rate hearings one would think that the
only purpose of the railroads in demand-
ing increased rates was to enable
them to pay more wages. It is true that
wages have been increased ten per
cent, but that is only half the truth.

The other half of the truth is that in
spite of wages increase the railroads
have actually reduced the cost of hand-
ling the traffic. Mr. Maxwell tells how
this is made possible when in speaking
of the men under him he says, "Every
one of them is doing two men's work."

The railroads are exacting all that
the traffic will bear and all that labor can
be made to bear. In 1893 the number
of tons carried by the railroads for each
trainman employed was 5,085, in 1908 it
was 7,358, an increase of 2,273 tons per
trainman. Trainloads have become
much heavier also, rising from 184 tons
in 1893 to 352 tons per average train-
load in 1908. The increased tonnage
did not mean any increase in men, it
meant simply more work per man, for
whereas in 1893 there was one train-
man for eight cars, in 1908 it was one
trainman for ten cars. Hence from the
data, furnished by the Commission, is
shown a 25 per cent. car increase for
each trainman, and an increased ton-
nage per train of over 90 per cent.

Nor do these figures tell the whole
story. In the year 1908 86,837 railroad
employees were killed or injured; and
these figures, it is remembered, are fur-
nished to the Interstate Commerce Com-
mission by the railroads themselves!

The big dividends paid on their wa-
tered stock by the railroads are not
the result of charging "excessive" rates.
The big dividends are the result of the
fierce exploitation of employees, "each
doing two men's work," and in doing it
taking far greater chances than the sol-
dier in battle.

Meanwhile the fact must not be over-
looked, that in the years during which
both the hazard of the employment, and
its sweating, have become more than
excessive, the Gompers unions have been

in control of the labor situation. The
Interstate Commerce Commission figures
condemn such unionism as worse than
useless to the men. In fact such union-
ism is a positive detriment when we
find such leaders of it as W. G. Lee,
president of the Brotherhood of Rail-
road Trainmen, blowing in the Labor
Day issue of the American Federation-
ist, of the "benefits" the organization
has secured for its members.

Lee says that "the corporations and
the organization are on friendly terms." The "friendly terms" consist of the
agreements whereby the union leaders
bind the rank and file to the railroad
Juggernaut, to the tune of "better con-
ditions."

It is high time that railroad workers
"cinched" that sort of unionism.

TRIED AND FOUND WANTED.

On the 9th of this month Samuel Gom-
pers, president of the American Federa-
tion of Labor, delivered an address in
Indianapolis, the chief point of which
was that "friends of labor" should be
supported by the votes of the workers
as the most expedient remedy for injus-
tices suffered by the toilers. Such
"friends of labor," he declared, should be
supported without regard to their party
affiliation.

Taking this utterance of Gompers as
that of a well meaning honorable man,
let us examine into the probable out-
come of following such advice by the
experiences of the past, made in follow-
ing just such a plan of action as Gom-
pers urges to-day. Here is the way such
"practical" plan worked out in practice:

First round: "Friends of labor" legis-
lators get some measure through the
Assembly. The Senate turns it down.

Second round: All efforts are concen-
trated on getting the bill through the
Senate, and it goes through but the com-
plexion of the Assembly has changed,
and the Assembly does the turning down
this time.

Third round: The "friends of labor" get
the bill through both houses, and it
goes up to the Governor. The Governor,
however, turns it down.

Fourth round: Not yet discouraged
the advocates of the bill get it through
the two houses, and also get it sanc-
tioned by the Governor. Victory! But
the court declares the law unconstitu-
tional.

Fifth round: Hope is not yet lost.
Every precaution is taken in advance;
both houses pass the bill; it is so con-
structed that it could not be declared
unconstitutional; it is up to the Governor
to sign it, when lo, and behold, the
Clerk of the Legislature has unfor-
tunately left a whole clause out of the bill
in the engrossing of it, and of course the
Governor could not sign the bill in that
united form.

That is about the way the following
of such advice as Gompers now gives
has worked out in practice in the past.
If anyone benefited, it was the "friends
of labor" who "got there" by working-
men's votes; just as Gompers would like
to see his friend Keegan get there.

It is folly to expect any benefit or
redress for labor, by electing capitalist
politicians to office, and then expecting
them to aid labor as against capitalist
interests. It is folly at this late date for
any workingmen to follow the advice
that Gompers gives, for such advice as
he gives has been tried time and time
again with just such result as we have
sketched. The net results of Gompers
"practical" steps have been: Zero.

The workers, the overwhelming ma-
jority in the country, should get together
and elect their own men, on their own
platform, and enact their own laws, and
see them enforced too. It is high time
that they got through experimenting
with "friends of labor" legislators.

If the workers would profit by the ex-
perience of the past let them drop all
Gompersism, and resolve to obtain their
freedom, not by foolishly begging for it,
but by manfully striking the only blow
that can lead to it—Socialist Labor
Party at the ballot box, and Industrial
Unionism in the shop.

THE HAPPY FARMER.

A friend who spent his vacation in a
New Jersey farming community waxes
indignant over the fact that he found
farmers' wives "competing with the
workers in the city sweatshops." It
seems that in the rural communities one
person will get from a city manufacturer
a consignment of raw material to be
worked up into various articles of
women's wear. This consignment is then
parceled out among the farmers' wives
and women of the village. The prices
paid them are very low, thirty cents a
day being made by those able to devote
the most time to the work.

Long since it was pointed out by the
S. L. P. that the term, "land poor,"
signified that a deep and significant
change had come over the boasted inde-
pendent position of the farmer. In fur-
ther corroboration of his changed status
was the cry that went up over the child-
ren leaving the farm. Then came tales
of "abandoned farms." Now the absolute
decline of the Eastern farmer is
evidenced in the fact that the farm

women, and the women of rural com-
munities are forced to compete with the
workers in the city sweatshops, very
often their own children, who "left the
farm."

The rise, in country towns, of human
material that can be sweated will be wel-
comed by the city contractors. There
will be no need for shops; no danger
from strikes, which the massing of the
workers stimulates; grinding down of
prices can go on indefinitely among the
isolated workers in the country. This in
turn is sure to react upon the city
workers.

Under the capitalist system city and
country are rapidly becoming one thing.
Country towns are gradually becoming
nothing but sweatshops. Hidden away
from the cities the evil is not so dis-
cernible, but a walk through such towns
will show that want pinches there as
well as on the East Side.

The rural communities, wedded to the
idea of private property in the holdings
that they do not own, look askance at
Socialism as that which would take
away "their property rights." With their
farms mortgaged to the topnotch, and
their women forced to undergo factory
sweating, the small farmers must, how-
ever, undergo a mental revolution.

The experiences of those who are
carrying on the S. L. P. propaganda
shows that the American workingman is
not the physical, mental and moral
polywog that some so-called Socialist
theorizers would have us believe.

The American workingman is not
halted by the fear that Socialism is "too
radical"; on the contrary, he is held back
from Socialism by those who, in its
name, put forth "reform" demands as
Socialism; demands differing in no way
from the demands of much bigger par-
ties. The workingman reasons that if
such demands constitute Socialism in one
place, they do in the other, and so rea-
soning he casts his vote for the quickest
realization of what he was told was
Socialism,—some "reform" movement.

The principle of the class struggle is
pre-eminently a Socialist one. It is well
known that only by recognizing the class
interests as the root from which social
conflicts arise that correct tactics can
follow. The workingman who is not en-
lightened by the principle of the class
struggle will fly into the arms of the
capitalist politicians who hold forth
promises to redress his wrongs. Enlightened,
however, on the class struggle, the
workingman is aware that no "reform"
could possibly make things better; he
knows that the "reformer" is the up-
holder of a system under which he is
borne down; then instead of voting, to
his own undoing, against a capitalist
faction, he votes against the capitalist
class, and thereby against the system.

The State of Maine has 33,040 square
miles with a population in 1900, not as
great as that of St. Louis, Mo. Of the
States of the Union, Maine ranks 24th
in value of manufactures, third in buck-
wheat, and eleventh in potatoes. The
conservative farming vote in the back
counties has been the backbone of the
Republican party. Republican "extrava-
gance," waste of public money, would
be an issue of considerable importance
with the tax-paying farmer vote. But
even that coupled with the high cost of
living would not be sufficient to explain
the unprecedented slump of last Monday.

In Maine, everything from the weather
to "good times," came through the Re-
publican party. The farmers there in-
herited their politics as they did their
religion. And yet all is not rosy in
Maine. The fact of the matter is that
the small farmer is by no means enjoy-
ing the "unprecedented prosperity" to
which the Republican politicians "point
with pride."

At first, when distress arose among
them, the farmers rallied to the support
of the Republican party stronger than
ever, burying Bryanism and kindred
"evils." But all this notwithstanding,
their own misery continued to grow and
spread, until now as a result they have
left the Republican party high and dry
in the State.

While the press of Maine had given no
intimation of what was coming, the
Democrats everywhere in the State were
remarkably confident of victory. Their
confidence was banked upon the knowl-
edge of the existence of widespread
misery, and the further knowledge that
the farmers would like sheep, flock to
the Democratic party in the hope that it
in some way would better things for
them. The circular reads:

"NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES.
The Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St.
Louis Railway Company.
"Peoria & Eastern Railway Company.
"To Employees:

"Here is a circular that, like a flash-
light, shows how warring capitalists
force their employees into the political
conflict in their behalf. Such appeals as
the following would be spurned by the
workers were it not that A. F. of L.
unionism has taught them that the in-
terests of employer and employee are
identical. Hence, thanks to Gompersism,
the workers, instead of making moves
for themselves, become pawns on the
capitalist chessboard.

"The circular reads:

"NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES.
The Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St.
Louis Railway Company.
"Peoria & Eastern Railway Company.
"To Employees:

"This road, and practically all rail-
roads, have recently made an effort to
secure increases in freight transportation
rates, and in the very near future the
question of approval by it of such in-
creases will be the subject of a hearing
before the Interstate Commerce Com-
mission.

"The management believes that you
desire a decision of the question favor-
able to the railroads; in fact, that you
are vitally interested in such determina-
tion of it.

"Our expenses in the recent past have
been so greatly increased that unless
relief is afforded conditions will result
which would of necessity affect you ad-
versely.

"Within a few days petitions urging
upon the Interstate Commerce Commis-
sion, also upon your Senators and Rep-
resentatives in Congress the necessity
for action in the matter favorable to the
railroads will be presented to you and
your voluntary signatures are solicited.

"J. Q. Van Winkle,
"General Manager.

"Cincinnati, O., August 23, 1910."

It is a well recognized fact that when

the workingmen voters flock from the Re-
publican party to the Democratic party,
and vice versa, it is not out of love for
the party they join, but out of hatred
for the party which happens to be in
power.

The working class voters can be de-
pendent upon to flock back and forth be-
tween the Republican and Democratic
parties until the day that the propa-
ganda of revolutionary Socialism has
reached them; then they will turn to-
wards it and bid good-bye forever to the
parties of capitalism.

There is a valuable pointer for the
Socialist in the Maine slump. It shows
us that even voters who have inherited
their politics for generations must break
loose under economic pressure.

On with the S. L. P. propaganda and
break the hold of the old parties on the
working class voters.

THE CLASS STRUGGLE.

From reports coming to Party head-
quarters, it is clear that the ringing mes-
sage of the Socialist Labor Party is
receiving close and sympathetic hearing
by the workers. It can not be otherwise
with a movement that bases itself un-
qualifiedly upon the class struggle.

The experiences of those who are
carrying on the S. L. P. propaganda
shows that the American workingman is
not the physical, mental and moral
polywog that some so-called Socialist
theorizers would have us believe.

The American workingman is not
halted by the fear that Socialism is "too
radical"; on the contrary, he is held back
from Socialism by those who, in its
name, put forth "reform" demands as
Socialism; demands differing in no way
from the demands of much bigger par-
ties. The workingman reasons that if
such demands constitute Socialism in one
place, they do in the other, and so rea-
soning he casts his vote for the quickest
realization of what he was told was
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realization of what he was told was
Socialism

THE PEOPLE'S CORRESPONDENCE

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name will attach such name to their communications, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

PUSHING S. L. P. AGITATION IN PROVIDENCE, R. I.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Section Providence, R. I., held a successful open air meeting last Friday evening at Hoyle Square. The speakers were McDermott, Leach and Dana. The capitalist political game going on now, especially of demagogue Roosevelt, was explained by McDermott, who showed that "Insurgency" was not a workingman's issue. Leach took up the commodity status of a workingman. He proved in a simple fashion that a worker under our capitalist system is plainly a piece of merchandise, and nothing more. Dana cited his conversion from capitalist parties to the Socialist Labor Party, and gave the audience the remedy for the existing state of affairs: to organize the workers industrially and politically to accomplish their own emancipation. Some Weekly Peoples and Labor News pamphlets were sold. The crowd generously applauded at the close of the meeting.

Comrades, toe the mark! The workers are eager to know the truth. Our duty is clear. Line up for the fight! There is serious work to do.

G. M. S.
Providence, R. I., September 12.

OVERCOMING OBSTRUCTIONISTS IN YOUNGSTOWN.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Last week's agitation started with bogus Labor Day, and with an I'm-a-bum spouter from Newcastle, Pa. All his talk amounted to, "We want a labor trust; we want a big union." We held forth on the same spot on Tuesday and on Friday evening, and had very good crowds on both evenings, but our sales of literature were small. The slaves exhausted their little coin on the holidays.

An S. P.ite asked a question which was not germane to the subject we handled, and we promised to give the argument that would answer him on next Tuesday evening. His question was, "Why should young men join the militia in this State and nation when we are all militiamen between the ages of 18 and 45 years? The Dick Militia Bill settled that." We will give him the reasons why men should not join the militia to fight the capitalists' battles. A large crowd is assured as the interest is waxing warmer every meeting.

The fellow that runs the "gin mill" has shut up like a clam. Some of his customers told him if we got after him he would be sorry he meddled with the S. L. P.'s business. He leaves the lights on, now, and is quiet.

We sold \$1.25 worth of books and Peoples last week, but we will do better later on.

B. R. Markley.
Youngstown, O., September 11.

PASSONNO AT GLENS FALLS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—We opened our meeting here with F. E. Passonno, S. L. P. candidate for governor of the State of New York. From the start of the meeting we had a very good audience of workingmen. The meeting had progressed about half an hour when a police officer put the old question of a "permit" to the speaker of free speech.

He later interfered and made us stop. Passonno went to Police Headquarters but the only satisfaction he got was to move up the street several blocks and hold the meeting. He came back to the first place, explained matters to the crowd who had remained for his return, and they followed to the new corner. Of course the tyranny of the capitalist guardians was pointed out. The crowd realized the trampling upon working class rights and gave us great encouragement. At the new corner we resumed our address and had a splendid demonstration of working class interest in our remarks. We sold many books and answered questions, and were invited to come again, and tell them more about Socialism. So we feel we had a very successful meeting.

P.
Glens Falls, N. Y., September 10.

PASSAIC S. L. P. MEETING.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Comrades Ball, Crawford, and Landgraf from Paterson, and Sperle of Somerville, held a successful outdoor meeting at Passaic, N. J., last night. The audience was fair sized and very attentive throughout. Two pamphlets, De Leon's "Burning Question of Unionism" and De's "Industrial Unionism" were sold. The meeting went smoothly until Sperle

pointed out that the old style trade unions were out of date and were job trusts. There were two protests, one from a poor drunken worker and the other from one who seemed to be a labor fakir for he was well groomed. When Comrade Ball told him to take the stand and explain himself he sneaked away. The truth exposes all fakirs.

C. Sperle.
Passaic, N. J., September 11.

PIERSON'S REPORT FROM SPOKANE

To the Daily and Weekly People:—With the co-operation of Comrade Clausen and others we succeeded in landing 27 subs during the second week's work in Spokane. Three of these are for our Swedish paper, four each for the German and Jewish papers, and the rest for the Weekly People.

Our street meetings held last Thursday and Saturday nights, including the meeting held in Manitou Park Sunday afternoon, were well attended. We succeeded in selling 40 Weekly Peoples, 103 pamphlets and lapsed several subs.

As a reward for past favors, the powers that be here in Spokane allowed the Bogus "I. W. W." concern to pull off a slugging match between two pugilists in a "blow-out" at their headquarters last Sunday night. See clipping enclosed.

Announcement has been made that more of these stunts will be pulled off in the future and they (the Bums) hope by this method to attract more dupes to their outfit and relieve them of what spare change they may have, and if these gentry, who are engineering the deal, get the "suckers" to bite, their meal tickets are assured.

Now, while the powers that be are favoring the bogus concern with a privilege that they have denied others who are interested in slugging matches, they are at the same time doing all they can to retard the work of the S. L. P. in Spokane.

In my first report from here I showed how the police commissioner and one of his understrappers, by a resort to pretexts and subterfuges, tried to isolate the S. L. P. to corners where it would be impossible for us to get an audience.

Then seeing their game of bluff wouldn't work, they consented to let us have the corner at Bernard and Riverside avenues.

Now they are, what seems to me, resorting to another of their games of bluff.

At the close of our street meeting last Saturday night a police sergeant informed Comrade Clausen that we could not sell or give away any more of our "stuff," meaning the pamphlets, at street meetings.

He stated that there was an ordinance prohibiting this distribution.

Whether this is true or not, we will be able to know by to-morrow and act accordingly.

If we can't sell our pamphlets and books we will do the next best thing, and the best of all I believe, and that is, hammer away for subs to our Party organs.

I am satisfied from their actions that the city officials are well aware of the fact that the S. L. P. has and is waging a relentless war not only on the bogus I. W. W. and S. P. outfit, but also on all other fake concerns which are misleading and blinding the working class, and in order to safeguard their masters' interests, the city officials, as to be expected, will do all they can to retard our work of enlightenment and education.

The A. F. of L. pure and simple were on dress parade yesterday. Inscribed on the machinists' banner were these words,

"Never harm your brother"; the inscription, to be complete, should have added "capitalist." Iron molders, boiler makers and other workers in the iron industry know from bitter experience the scabby acts of the machinists and the harm they have done to them.

What a pity to see these men march together in parades as was seen yesterday, and then, when on the field of battle, tearing away at each other's throats, keeping their forces divided, and making themselves easy prey for their exploiters!

Chas. Pierson.

Spokane, Wash., September 6.

(Enclosure.)

FOUR ROUNDS AT
I. W. W.'S SMOKER

May Be Entering Wedge for Future of
Limited Round Boxing in
This City.

What may prove to be an entering wedge for future fistic enthusiasts of this city was a no-decision bout last night, when Curly Harris of Alameda, Cal., weighing 148, and Ben McCauley of Glenwood Springs, Col., weighing 133, fought four rounds at the housewarming of the new I. W. W. hall at 326 Main Street.

Philadelphia, Pa., September 12.

PLAINFIELD'S SUCCESSFUL AGITATION.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Section Plainfield's members having all returned from their summer frolics at various fashionable resorts, have buckled on their armor for the campaign. Last

the two fighters were roundly applauded. Harris showed that he was the superior, though under the law there was no decision. The fourth round revealed a few of the punches held in reserve by Harris and both lads gave evidence of being able to go to the limit in a long-route contest.

The secretary of the Industrial Workers of the World stated that there will be more bouts of the same kind held throughout the winter, as the drawing card for the evening program. There was no sign of interference from the police last night.

Harris is said to be a promising young California welterweight. He fought Tommy Cornell 33 rounds, winning on a foul, and won one of his two fights with Kid Williams.—Spokesman-Review, September 5.

ROUTING THE S. P. IN PHILA.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—We in Philadelphia have not been idle lately, although no reports have been sent in. Successful meetings have been held every Friday, Saturday and Sunday evenings, and good literature sales have been the result.

Last Wednesday night F. Warren, editor of a paper published in Girard, Kan., delivered a lecture on "F. Warren vs. U. S. Courts," in the Labor Lyceum. At this meeting we distributed one thousand leaflets entitled the "The Socialist Labor Party versus the Socialist Party."

Of course there were a few S. P.ites who objected, but it was all over before they had time to organize their thugs.

On Sunday night, at North City Hall Plaza, we had a rousing time. J. Erwin acted as chairman. G. G. Anton followed with fine speech on political action and industrial unionism.

He showed the absolute necessity for both. A large crowd was assembled by the time J. P. Campbell was introduced, and he held them for over one hour with his fine talk on the economic causes of modern wars, showing the development of international capitalism and the consequent wage slavery. He pointed to Socialism as the only remedy.

In the meantime something interesting was going on among the "crew around the corner," the S. P. John Slayton, the "Union carpenter," their candidate for Governor in this State was the star. Comrades Silver and Korpany were making things lively for him. Silver put the question to Slayton: "If you believe in collective ownership why don't you practice it in your party by owning your own press?" Slayton said, "None of your business!" When he was asked the difference between the S. L. P. and S. P., he said, "The S. P. is alive, and the S. L. P. is dead."

In answer to the question, "Will you debate with the S. L. P.?" he said, "I refuse to debate with a corpse." After some more parleying the S. P. adjourned their meeting. Like a flash Silver jumped on a pedestal near by and addressed the crowd thus:

"Fellow workers, you have heard this man after asking for questions, refusing to answer some and dodge others. If you want to know the difference between the two parties go around to the North Plaza, where the S. L. P. speakers will tell you all about it. Follow me." And follow him they did in a body swelling our crowd to about a thousand. Silver then took the stand and introduced the two crowds to each other, explaining how the junction was effected. As he stepped off the stand, after introducing Campbell to talk on the "difference," he was accorded a hearty round of applause, led by the people who had come from the S. P. meeting.

As soon as Campbell started to talk he was greeted from all over the crowd with the cry of "scab," but the discomfited slummers found that this time it didn't work. The audience made them understand that they wanted to know the difference and would not put up with "howling dervishes." After going into the "Difference" at length, Campbell introduced Higgins, who in a short speech, tore the pretensions of the S. P. to being a Socialist party into tatters. F. Warren's "rag" was exhibited to the audience with its fake advertisements, one of which read, "You can get One Thousand Dollars for answering this ad." Others of a like character were read to the audience and then a recital of the great things done in Milwaukee by this crew of fakers was read from the same "sheetlet." By this time the S. P. slummers were conspicuous by their absence. They had slunk off like whipped curs. Higgins closed the meeting by advising his hearers to demand at all S. P. meetings that they debate with the S. L. P. or get out of the political field. Forty books and thirty Peoples were sold.

Philadelphia, Pa., September 12.

PLAINFIELD'S SUCCESSFUL AGITATION.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Section Plainfield's members having all returned from their summer frolics at various fashionable resorts, have buckled on their armor for the campaign. Last

Saturday night our candidate for Governor, John Butterworth, started the ball rolling by addressing a street crowd of 300. He did nobly, holding his auditors throughout his address. Twenty pamphlets were sold, the majority of them by one of the comrades who a year or so ago through shyness, was unable to sell our wares. Happily he's developed into a master salesman. May he henceforth be as successful in securing subs.

Several hundred leaflets were distributed. Owing to a city ordinance, we are debarred from freely distributing printed matter. Therefore Butterworth distributed them from the stand, inviting all those who desired them to come and get them. Had gold dollars been offered the rush could not have been greater. We were cleaned out in short order. This is reported merely as a suggestion to other Sections. Try it; you'll be surprised at the result.

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Philadelphia, Pa., September 12.

PLAINFIELD'S SUCCESSFUL AGITATION.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Section Plainfield's members having all returned from their summer frolics at various fashionable resorts, have buckled on their armor for the campaign. Last

was electing committees to beg the city council for permits to speak.

There are a few wage-slaves who can think and are thinking. Am anxiously awaiting the result. Last evening we held another large meeting at the usual corner and disposed of some literature and sold 12 copies of the Weekly People. We expect to continue as usual and give to the workers the S. L. P.'s true message.

W. J. Kerns.

Salt Lake City, Utah, September 10.

P. S.—On August 10 we were visited by one Rosen, who claimed to have been the S. T. & L. A. delegate to the United Hebrew Trades, New York.

He is about 5 ft. 9 in. in height, weight about 150 lbs., wears very thick glasses, is very near sighted. This individual looped the loop with about seven dollars in cash for literature. He has not been seen or heard of since. Let all sections take heed. He is supposed to have gone East.

W. J. K.

EDITOR WITHDRAWS FROM I-I-PS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I have withdrawn my card from Trautmann-St. John I. W. W., for which I edited a Japanese paper called "Proletarian." I have joined the S. L. P. 14th Branch of Section Cook County, Ill. My reason is simply that I have converted. I now solely agree with the principles and the tactics of the S. L. P.; which alone, I am thoroughly convinced, can bring the Social Revolution.

I hereby pledge my loyalty to the Party and uphold its discipline; and I declare to my friends and fellow workers that I am no longer one of those who deny political action and uphold physical force alone.

Chas. T. Takahashi.

Chicago, Ill., September 12.

PROMINENT S. P. MAN ENDORSES REPUBLICAN.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The New Bedford "Evening Standard," of September 9, published a list of names of signers who endorsed the candidacy of Joseph T. Kenney for District Attorney. Kenney is a Republican and has the backing of all factions of the Republican party. But he has also the O. K. of a leading Socialist party man, Harold Metcalf, none less than that party's recent candidate for the Attorney General of the State. When I saw his name published as one of the endorsers of Kenney I thought to make sure if he was the S. P. man and I sent a letter to the "Evening Standard" asking about him. Following is the letter as it appeared in that paper on September 13, and also the editor's reply concerning Metcalf:

Chas. T. Takahashi.

Monroe, Wis., September 1

OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Paul Augustine, National Secretary,

26 City Hall Place, N. Y. City.

CANADIAN S. L. P., Philip Courtney,

National Secretary, 144 Duchesne ave-

sue, London, Ont.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO., the

Party's Literary Agency, 26 City Hall

Place, N. Y. City.

NOTICE—For technical reasons no

Party announcements can go in that

are not in this office by Tuesday,

6 p.m.

N. E. C. SUB-COMMITTEE.

On Wednesday, September 14, 1910,

at 7 p.m., a regular meeting of the

National Executive Committee, Sub-

Committee, Socialist Labor Party, was

held at 26 City Hall Place, New York

City. Petersen in the chair.

Present were Hall, Kuhn, Petersen,

Schraff, Signarowitz, Rosenberg, Ma-

chauer, and Sweeney.

Absent, but excused: Mittleberg.

Absent without excuse: Ball, But-

terworth, Deutsch, Lafferty, Lefko-

witz, and Schwartz.

The minutes of the previous meeting

were adopted as read.

The financial report showed receipts

amounting to \$287.84 and expenditures

amounting to \$285.42.

The Press Committee made an ex-

tensive report on "Der Arbeiter," and

was instructed to extend its inquiry

still further.

The Committee on Leaflet Distribu-

tion Fund made a report of progress

growing out of the discussion of which

and a suggestion of the National Sec-

retary the Press Committee was in-

structed to arrange for the printing

of Party leaflets in such a manner that

Party organizations can be more ex-

tensively advertised thereon.

The National Secretary reported that

Daniel De Leon, S. L. P. delegate to

the International Socialist Congress,

would arrive Tuesday, September 20,

1910, at S. S. United States of the

Scandinavian line.

Remittances on the National Agi-

tation Fund were received from:

Phoenix, Ariz.; Section Allegheny Co.,

Pa.; N. Hayman, Omaha, Neb.; D.

Roderick, Peoria, Ill.; S. Nansen, Co-

lumbus, Nev.; and G. Dibb, North

Bingham, Pa.

Special Fund remittances were re-

ceived from: M. Reddington, W. Far-

de, and F. Fadgerdale, Seattle, Wash.;

C. A. Ruby, Rochester, N. Y., and from

Section Pittsfield, Mass.

International Socialist Congress dues

were received from the California and

Texas State Committees and Sections

Salem, Mass., Tacoma, Wash., East

St. Louis, Ill., and Richmond Co., N. Y.

Party dues were received from the

following State Committees: Pennsyl-

vania, Minnesota, Indiana, California,

Texas, Kentucky, and from D. B.

Moore, Granite, Okla.

Communications pertaining to agita-

tion were received from S. L. P. Can-

ada, Youngstown, O., Rockville, Conn.,

Detroit, Mich., Cook Co., Ill., Elizabeth,

N. J., German Branch, Philadelphia,

Pa., P. McClure, Philadelphia, Pa., C.

N. Rhode, Patchogue, L. I., and from

the State Committees of Connecticut,

Texas, Wisconsin, New Jersey, Min-

nesota and Pennsylvania; and en route

from A. Gilhous at Seattle, Wash., A.

E. Reimer, South Boston, Mass., and

R. Katz, Fort Wayne, Ind.

The Illinois State Committee sent

credentials for the N. E. C. member.

The New York State Committees sent

its minutes and also stated that James

Hunter and Frank E. Passonno had

started on their tour of agitation

through the State.

The Kentucky State Committee or-

dered supplies.

The Australian S. L. P. waited to have

their report to the International So-

cialist Congress published in *The Peo-**ple*. The request was granted. Sec-

tion St. Louis reported the election of

officers.

Section Cook County, Ill., S. L. P.

reported they had arranged a confer-

ence on the Wessopal matter and elec-

cted a committee of five to see the

President of the Political Refugees'

League, who happens to be John C.

Chase of the Socialist party. Chase in-

formed them that Sherman, the lawyer

in charge of the case, wrote to him

(Chase) that at present there was no

need to do anything at all—not until he

(Sherman) would write to Chase.

Section Cook County wanted to know

if there was any truth in this state-

ment and wanted Sherman interro-

gated. They claimed Sherman was

also a Socialist party member. This

information and inquiries were refer-

red to J. Proctor, National Secretary

of the Lettish S. L. P. in Boston, who

advised that as nearly as he knew

Sherman had nothing to do on the

Wessopal case, and that the statement

that nothing must be done is only an

S. P. trick. The comrades in Chicago

should do the utmost in their power in

the Wessopal matter. The communi-

cations were filed and Section Cook

County, Ill., S. L. P., informed accord-

OPERATING FUND.

Section Seattle, Wash.	.....	23.25
Fritz Peterson, Tacoma, Wash.	.....	2.50
Henry Myers, Winnipeg, Man.	.....	1.00
Sam Hauser, Columbia, New	.....	2.50
H. D. McTee, Blacksburg, Va.	.....	2.00
A. Kruse, Los Angeles, Cal. ..	.....	1.00
W. J. Bryan, N. Y. City ..	.....	1.00
C. A. Ruby, Rochester, N. Y.	.....	.50
Thos. Grabuski, Lansing, Mich	.....	.50
John Sweeney, Roxbury, Mass	.....	.50
Jul Nandone, Lawrence, Mass. ..	.....	.50
Total	\$	35.25
Previously acknowledged ..		5,857.01
Grand total		5,892.26

MINNEAPOLIS WESSOPAL MEETING.

A mass meeting of all justice loving people will be held on SUNDAY afternoon, September 25, 3 o'clock, at McElroy's Hall, 723 Nicollet avenue, Minneapolis, Minn. This meeting is called for the purpose of protesting against the threatened illegal deportation of Julius Wessopal, a Russian political refugee, editor of "Proletaria," Lettish paper of the Socialist Labor Party. Prominent speakers will attend and address the gathering.

This meeting is held under the auspices of the Joint Committee of progressive organizations.

All are asked to come and assist in this most justified protest.

Herbert Johnson, Secretary.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, SPECIAL FUND.

Donations to the above fund started by the January session of the N. E. C. have been received as follows:

Section San Francisco, Cal. ..	18.50
Dr. R. A. Hasbrouck, Salt Lake City, Utah ..	5.00
Geo. J. Maack, Salt Lake City, Utah ..	5.00
E. T. Egli, Salt Lake City, Utah ..	3.00
W. W. Evans, Salt Lake City, Utah ..	2.00
James P. Erskine, Salt Lake City, Utah ..	26.00
Alfred C. Kuhn, New York City ..	20.00
J. Reese, Plainfield, N. J. ..	2.00
Section Denver, Colo. ..	35.00
H. Warnecke, Denver, Colo. ..	5.00
A. Judelevitz, Denver, Colo. ..	10.00
Ernest Wegener, Milwaukee, Wis. ..	1.00
John Viertaler, Milwaukee, Wis. ..	5.00
G. Driebel, Milwaukee, Wis. ..	5.00
Martin Reddington, Seattle, Wash. ..	50.00
William Farde, Seattle, Wash. ..	2.50
F. A. Fadgerdale, Seattle, Wash. ..	1.00
C. A. Ruby, Rochester, N. Y. ..	40.00
Section Pittsfield, Mass. ..	4.00
Oscar Neebe, Chicago, Ill. ..	5.00
H. J. Friedman, Chicago, Ill. ..	6.00
Section Essex County, N. J. ..	2.00
Section Tacoma, Wash. ..	4.50
Mrs. J. Oranck, Oakley, O. ..	1.00
Section Roanoke, Va. ..	8.00
Total	256.50
Previously acknowledged ..	562.00
Grand total	\$324.50

Fraternally submitted,

Paul Augustine,

National Secretary.

THOUSAND DOLLAR CAMPAIGN FUND.

Since our last report, the following contributions have been received:

Aug. Gleifort, Brooklyn, N. Y. ..	1.00
S. Rossi, N. Y. ..	.35
H. D. Deutsch, N. Y. ..	.25
O. J. Hughes, Brooklyn, N. Y. ..	1.00
T. Blank, N. Y. ..	1.00
E. Dane, N. Y. ..	.50
J. Auspitz, N. Y. ..	1.00
A. Orange, N. Y. ..	1.00
E. Wenzel, Sr., N. Y. ..	1.00
A. Petersen, N. Y. ..	1.00
J. Gold, N. Y. ..	1.00
Dr. S. Rosenzweig, N. Y. ..	2.00
F. Jacobson, N. Y. ..	1.00
Mrs. Mac, N. Y. ..	1.00
M. Kronfeld, N. Y. ..	.50
Feringer, Brooklyn, N. Y. ..	1.00
E. Moonells, N. Y. ..	2.00
E. C. Nylen, N. Y. ..	1.00
J. Kresswell, pledge ..	1.00
Belle F. Greenberg, pledge ..	5.00
J. Schwartz, Brooklyn, N. Y. ..	2.00
M. Rosenfeld, N. Y. ..	